The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4938 號八十三百九千四第 日九十月七年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1873. 三拜禮 號十月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 8, GLENFALLOCH, British str., 2,100, McBain, London 24th July, Port Said 7th August, Suez 9th, Penang 29th, and Singapore 2th Sept., General.—GILMAN & Co.

Sept. 9, SUI-TSING, H.I.C.M. g-b., 180, Stewart, Hailingsau, (West Coast) 8th Sept.

Sept. 9, CONTEST, Siam. bk., 386, Kramer, Whampoa September 8th, General.—CHINESE.

Sept. 9, WILHELM, Ger. bk., 323, Johannsen, Whampoa 7th Sept., General.—BOURJAU & Co.

Sept. 9, OXFORDSHIRE, British str., 1,298, Jones, London 16th July, Malta 28th, Port Said 2nd August, Suez 3rd, Aden 11th, and Singapore 2nd Sept., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Departures.

Sept. 9, AJAX, str., for Singapore and London.
Sept. 9, BUO-CAAO, for Bangkok.
Sept. 9, ST. BEYCEDALE, for Newchwang.
Sept. 9, OSWINGO, for Singapore.
Sept. 9, ST. MARY, for Bangkok.
Sept. 9, MENZALEH, str., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 9TH.

Sylvia, str., for Shanghai.
Rubicon, for Chefoo.
Douglas Castle, for Macao.
Dora, for Chefoo.
Auguste Friedrich, for Newchwang.
Yung Ching, for Canton.

Passengers.

Per *Glenfalloch*, str., from London, &c.—20 Chinese.

Per *Oxfordshire*, str., from London, &c.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barradale, and Mr. H. P. Dennys, and 112 Chinese.

Reports.

The H.I.C.M. gunboat *Sui-tsing* reports left Hailingsau (West Coast), on 8th September; experienced fine weather throughout. On the 8th instant, passed the French steamers *Laokai* and *Mang-hao*, with a mandarin's junk in tow, bound to Saigon.

The British steamer *Glenfalloch* reports left London on 24th July; arrived at Port Said on 6th August, and left on the 7th; left Suez on 9th; arrived at Penang on 27th, and left 29th; arrived at Singapore on the 31st, and left of the 2nd September. Experienced fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Oxfordshire* reports left London on 16th July, Malta on 28th, Port Said on the 2nd August, Suez on 3rd, Aden on 11th, Singapore on 2nd September. Experienced throughout light winds and fine weather; in the China Sea steady S.W. winds. On September 7th, off the Paracels, passed the American bark *Limerick Lass*, bound North, in lat. 15.28 N., long. 112.53 E.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 2 P.M.,
Japanese Ware, &c.

AYRES & Co.,
At 2 P.M.,
Beef and Wine.

ROSE & CO.

BEG to intimate to their Customers and the Public generally, that their branch business in Queen's Road will be MOVED to their Premises in Wellington Street, on the 1st of September.

Their usual Season's CLEARING SALE will commence on the 1st September, and continue for one month, to make room for their Shipments of AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK.

tf 1392 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

WANTED BY A EUROPEAN,

A SITUATION to attend on a Lady or Family in the Colony, or leaving the Colony preferred. A good needle-woman, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address, "A.," *Daily Press* Office.

1m 1388 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1,

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw-Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20 %) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | H. E. Lomond, Esq.
R. B. Shilliton, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1662] Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. S. EZEKIEL, in our firm in Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 1486 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that we have this day sold and assigned all our Stock-in-Trade unto Mr. J. H. BAKER, who has also taken over the premises in which our late business has been carried on. All persons indebted to our Firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts, and all persons having claims against our Firm are requested to send in their accounts for payment to

BONNETT & Co.,
Queen's Road.
1471 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

WITH reference to the above, I respectfully beg to inform the Public that I have this day taken over the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. BONNETT & Co., and will re-open the premises lately occupied by them on the 15th instant, in the Millinery, Dress-making, and General Drapery business, under the name or style of BAKER & Co.

J. H. BAKER,
24, Queen's Road
1472 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

MR. WM. ROST is authorized to sign the name of our firm on and from this day.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong and Canton,
1st September, 1873. [1m 1444

WE have authorized Mr. ERNST TAUMEYER and Mr. OSCAR WIELER to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

BOURJAU & Co.
Hongkong and Shanghai,
1st September, 1873. [1m 1426

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES VINCENT and ROBERT HANNAH CAIENS, as *Marine Surveyors*, under the Style of VINCENT & CAIRNS, ceased ~~12th~~ day by mutual consent. The said CHARLES VINCENT retires, and the said ROBERT HANNAH CAIENS will in future carry on the Business in his own name.

R. H. CAIRNS.
No. 1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1873. [tf 1371

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

P. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per Share of $125, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 1322 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1873, of $10 per share, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after THURSDAY, the 28th August.

By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
1m 1393 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nice rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply,
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st November next.

ALL THOSE PREMISES situate in Pottinger Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, at present in the occupation of D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq.

Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1449 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET or FOR SALE, FARM LOT No. 51, just behind the Race Course.

For particulars, apply to

D. C. TATA,
Hollywood Road.
14d 1428 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 20, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid throughout.

Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

TO LET.

MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 5, in Peel Street, undergoing repairs, having a well, and good accommodation and out-offices, and a good view from the Second Story.

Also, a Spacious GODOWN, on the Ground Floor of the House No. 17, corner of Peel Street and Gage Street.

Apply to
H. A. ASGER & H. ESMAIL.
1m 1351 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3 and 6 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.

Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. A. E. VAUCHEE.

Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 1236 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.

Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.

Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.

Apply to
J. H. COX,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 918 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

TO LET.
With prompt possession.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, A CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1109 Hongkong, 8th July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1102 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 10th September, 1873, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Assortment of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, BRONZES, IVORY CARVING, &c., comprising CABINETS, Work BOXES, Glove BOXES, Cigar BOXES, TRAYS, Bread BASKETS, Bronze VASES and ORNAMENTS, Ivory FIGURES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1489 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 10th September, 1873, at the Godown (D) of Messrs. EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Burd's Lane, at 2 P.M.,

For account of the concerned,—

30 Tierces BEEF, each 300 lbs., in good order and condition.

Also,—

50 Cases, each 15 large bottles, Dutch GIN.
10 Cases MATCHES.
2 Cases Salt CELLARS.
10 Barrels PORTER.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1504 Hongkong, 10th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 11th September, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases MacKenzie & Co.'s SHERRY.
" PORT WINE.
" COGNAC.
" Perier CHAMPAGNE.
2 Cases BITTERS.
Boxes Yellow SOAP.
" RAISINS.
1 Box ULTRAMARINE.

And,

An Assortment of Central Fire REVOLVERS, Revolver POUCHES, BELTS, &c.

Also,

An Invoice of Assorted Meerschaum PIPES, Cigar HOLDERS, Smokers' COMPANIONS, French JEWELLERY, Fancy BUTTONS, &c.

And,

A case of Assorted PERFUMERY.
&c., &c., &c.,

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1505 Hongkong, 10th September, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 12th September, 1873, at noon,—

CROCKERY WARE—Dinner and Dessert SETS.
An Invoice of PERFUMERY and Fancy SOAPS.
Handsome Crystal LUSTRES.
5 Barrels BEEF.
1 PRINTING PRESS.
1 Syphon Soda-water MACHINE.

And, at 1 o'clock,

To close Consignments,—

100 Green Boxes GENEVA.
20 Cases VERMOUTH.
20 " ANISETTE.
5 " CHARTREUSE.
17 " EAU DE VIE DE DANTZIC.
4 " LIQUEURS DE DAMES.
15 " Assorted French VEGETABLES.
5 " ½lb. Bottles BUTTER.
5 " 1lb. do. do.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1506 Hongkong, 10th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 15th September, 1873, at noon,—

The Two Lorchas
"*TUMBES*,"
of 1,100 piculs capacity;
"*LOA*,"
of 1,000 piculs capacity,

now lying near East Point.

The Vessels are built of Oak and Pine, Yellow Metal Sheathed, have Two Masts, Wire Rigging, Canvas Sails, Two Anchors and Cables, &c., &c.

Further particulars can be obtained on board, or from the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Hongkong currency.

The vessels to be at the purchaser's risk, with all faults and errors of description, on the fall of the hammer.

WILLIAM BECKETT.
Auctioneer.
1482 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BEEMNER, Esq., H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 16th day of September, 1873, at 11 A.M., at H. M.'s Naval Yard,—

SUNDRY NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising—
Old IRON and STEEL.
Woollen and Linen RAGS.
Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Serge SHIRTS and TROWSERS.
Hair BEDS and BLANKETS, &c.
SERGE, DRILLS, &c.
TOBACCO.
BOATS, &c., &c.
PROPELLERS, METAL for 40, 60, and 80 H. P. ENGINES, and one Spare BLADE.

Also,

New BOILERS, viz.:—
One Set of 200 H. P.

And,

Two Sets of 60 H. P.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1466 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st October, 1873, at noon,—

All the BUILDING MATERIALS, FIXTURES, and FITTINGS forming the BUILDING situated on INLAND LOT No. 98, hitherto known as

"THE LONDON MISSION PRINTING OFFICE,"
No. 20, Aberdeen Street.

The whole to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer, and to be removed from the premises within one month after sale.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS can be learned from the Undersigned, or by application at the "London Mission House."

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lot or lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1443 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

Intimations.

MILCH COWS,
Just received from Australia, can be seen on board the "Balcon."

TWO FINE COWS, in full milk, with CALVES.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 1496 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF AMOY.

1ST.—Vessels from Singapore, Bangkok, or other Cholera-infected Ports, must, on arrival, anchor at "The lower limits," and remain there until inspected by the Customs medical officers.

2nd.—Such vessels are forbidden to shift their berths, land passengers, baggage, or any article whatsoever, until a "Customs permit" to do so has been received.

3rd.—Any infraction of the above regulations will be punished as the law directs, by the Consular officer concerned.

GEO. HUGHES,
Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Maritime Customs,
Amoy, 21st August, 1873. [14d 1487

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES CONSULAT,
HONGKONG, 4th Septemb, 1873.

ANZEIGE.

NACH erfolgter Ernennung zum Consul fuer das deutsche Reich zu Hongkong hat der Unterzeichnete das Kaiserlich deutsche Consulat heute uebernommen und ist die Kanzlei desselben nach No. 23, Praya Centrale verlegt worden.

Der Consul des deutschen Reiches,
JOHS. F. CORDES.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE,
HONGKONG, 4th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Consul for Germany at Hongkong, has this day taken charge of the Imperial German Consulate, the offices of which have been transferred to No. 23, Praya Central.

The Consul of the German Empire,
7d 1468] JOHS. F. CORDES.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 1477

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE *MALWA*, conveying the homeward mails from Hongkong of 27th September, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873. [1450

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY
IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.

REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000;
OR $500 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.

Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.

Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

.....1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
1135] *Address*.....

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.

By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

Intimations.

BAKER & CO.

HAVING purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. BONNETT & Co., under very advantageous terms, beg to announce that the premises lately occupied by the above will be RE-OPENED for business on

MONDAY, the 15th instant,

When we will show a well selected Stock of COLORED SILKS, SATINS, COSTUMES FOR THE COMING SEASON, IN THE *Newest Style and Materials.*
RIBBONS, LACES, PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS,
AND
STATIONERY,
in great variety.

Also,

A large Stock of
TABLE LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.,

Most of the above Goods to be sold at *GREATLY REDUCED PRICES* to make room for
NEW GOODS
for the Autumn and Winter Seasons.

Also,

A large Stock of
ENGLISH-MADE SADDLERY,
which must be sold without *regard to cost.*

BAKER & CO.,
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
COURT MILLINERS, DRESS AND MANTLE MAKERS,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
&c., &c., &c.
1475 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

CLEARANCE SALE,
Previous to Alteration of Premises.

THOMPSON & HIND

WILL offer from TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 8th September, and during the following week, their entire Stock of SPRING, SUMMER, and FANCY GOODS, at a *great reduction*, consisting of:—

MILLINERY,
FLOWERS,
Coloured and Fancy Striped GRENADINES,
Printed CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, MUSLINETTES,
BRILLIANTES,
Fancy JACONETT MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
Black and Colored ALPACAS,
PARASOLS and SUNSHADES,
Children's Holland, Pique, and Marsella SUITS.
White MUSLIN and Batiste SKIRTS,
CUFFS and COLLARS, *&c., &c.*

An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

THOMPSON & HIND,
33, Queen's Road.
1488 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1873.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
21d 1453 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re NORTON AND ANOTHER, *Bankrupts.*

IN pursuance of an order of the Chief-Justice, dated this day, I hereby authorise you jointly to carry on the business of you, the said Bankrupts, from this date until the appointment of a Creditor's Assignee, provided always that the proceeds and profits thereof shall be accounted for to me, and that the Estate shall not be responsible for any losses that may be incurred in carrying on the same.

Dated this ninth day of August, A.D. 1873.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar and Official Assignee.
1292 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

S. S. *IRAOUADDY.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Copernic*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained from THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.

OPTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded to its destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Cargo remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1490 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Tigre," 29th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 case.

Ex "Hoogly," 13th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 basket Iron Chain.

Ex "Ava," 27th August, 1873.
Capt. C. J. Jackson ... 1 small parcel.
N. Murton ... ... 1 case Merchandise.
PS, No. 34/35 ... ... 2 cases "
GcD, 41/60 ... ... 20 cases Wine.
LFC in diamond, $1,... 1 cask.
FB&O, 101/214 ... ... 50 cases Wine.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamer

"UNITED SERVICE"

will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
KIM CHONG.
1499 Hongkong, 10th September, 1873.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHANGHAI"

will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
6d 1500 Hongkong, 10th September, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
9d 1502 Hongkong, 10th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AN Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Amoy, under the charge of Mr. H. ABENDROTH.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
1m 1501 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established a SCHOOL for BOYS at the undermentioned address, and hopes to receive the patronage of the Public of Hongkong and the adjacent ports.

Chambers's Educational Course is that which is used in the School.

TERMS:—For Day Scholars, $3.00 per mensem.

For Boarders, who would receive the comforts of a home, as per agreement.

J. M. HANLON,
7, Gage Street, Hongkong.
1m 1476 Hongkong, 6th September, 1872.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents are responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew of the S. S. *Scotland.*

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1418 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S. *PATROCLUS*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the undersigned not later than the 15

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual, varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....The C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...The C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

BIRTH.

On the 9th instant, the wife of J. ROSS ANTON, Esq., of a son. [1507

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1873.

It would seem that the law is being carried too far in cases where Chinese are charged with enticing fellow-countrymen to Macao. There is room for grave doubt, whether many cases, which have been before the Police Courts, have not been decided upon evidence in no way sufficient to lead to a conviction upon strictly legal grounds, and such as would have been considered insufficient for returning a true bill, had these cases been submitted to a Grand Jury, or to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL acting in that capacity. We speak with great reservation on this point, being fully aware that reported evidence is often very different from what it may have been as it appeared before the Court even when given with strict accuracy. A written account of legal proceedings will often convey a different impression to that which will be gathered by the Magistrate or Jury, who have opportunity of observing the demeanour of the witnesses, and the effect which the various questions put have upon them. Recently, however, there has been a case which has attracted some attention, and with regard to which there are clear grounds for objection, as, even admitting the reliability of evidence given, the sentence which was passed must seem a very severe one. The complainant said that the defendant had enticed him to go to Macao to obtain employment, and that on arriving he was induced to go into a barracoon; that after some time he was asked with others whether he wished to emigrate, and on his saying he did not, he was released, and came back to Hongkong, and laid a charge against the defendant for thus inducing him to go to Macao. The defendant was punished by eighteen months' hard labour. This is a very hard sentence. The law recently passed undoubtedly admits it, as it makes it penal for any man to be concerned in arranging for another to emigrate from Macao, it being assumed, where the contrary is not proved, that he is wrongfully inducing him. But, where there is evidence of the whole transaction, surely the actual circumstances ought to be taken into consideration, and in this case it seems that the whole wrongfulness or otherwise, abstractly considered, of the defendant's action turned upon the question whether he asked the complainant to go to Macao to obtain work, or whether he gave him to understand, that he was to go there to emigrate. There is the bare statement of the complainant that he merely asked him to go, in order to get work, for this fact, while against it there is the strong probability of the plaintiff having from the first understood that he was to go to Macao for the purpose of emigration. It is constantly asserted by complainants in cases of this kind that they are asked to go to Macao for employment, but they do not say what employment it is that they expect to obtain. It is so notorious that Macao is an emigration depôt, and this fact is so well-known to Chinese, that it is almost impossible to believe that any Chinaman asked to go in this way, has not a suspicion amounting almost to positive conviction that it is for emigration alone. There is, in fact, every reason to believe that in nine cases out of ten, Chinamen asked to go to Macao to get employment, go there with their eyes open, and knowing very well that this means for the purpose of going abroad.

No doubt, if this view of the case be taken, it brings the person taking the other to Macao within the Ordinance recently passed, which enables the Magistrates to punish men for inducing others to leave the Colony for purposes of emigration, without its being necessary to show that there was any evil intent connected with it. This law is avowedly a very severe one, and it has only been recently passed—both of which are reasons for acting under it with some degree of leniency. A man might be doing what he sees no reason to consider a wrong in asking another to go to Macao; and where the whole facts of the case are given in evidence, as in this case under notice, it is surely the part of the Magistrate not to avail himself of the Ordinance which, contrary to every recognised principle, allows him, in the absence of evidence, to assume an evil intention, when he has the facts before him to show what the intention was. From the statement of the man it would appear probable that no more was done than that he was induced to offer himself as a candidate for emigration; that he afterwards changed his mind, declared the fact to the authorities at Macao, and was at once set free. Surely, in this instance, there was nothing to justify the most rabid opponent of coolie emigration in sentencing a man to eighteen months' hard labour. Unless we believe the sole and unconfirmed evidence of the complainant, there was no offence committed beyond ignorance of an Ordinance, which we might justly excuse, not only a Chinaman, but a European, for overlooking, as certainly an ordinary man cannot be expected from his inner consciousness to conceive that he is committing a crime in asking a man to emigrate from a neighbouring port, especially as the facts prove that the man was, from first to last, free to go or to stop, and as a matter of fact, used his liberty, and finally decided not to emigrate. Had any unfair coercion been brought to bear upon him, it must be clear that he would have been afraid to assert his independence at Macao, and this fact should surely have been sufficient to cause the Magistrates to hesitate to inflict the penalties of a most stringent ordinance in so severe a manner, and is a strong illustration of the fact, which we indicated at the commencement of this article, that there is more zeal than desirable imported into the judgments made under the recent emigration ordinances.

The steamers *City of Exeter*, *Patroclus*, and *Mecca* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th instant, and the *Avoca* left that day.

An alarm of fire was raised last night shortly after 10 o'clock, when it was discovered that a fire had broken out at a Chinese house in East-street, Taipingshan. The conflagration, however, only resulted in the destruction of a bed and a few small articles, and was put out by the police on the beat.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

September 9th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Le-a-chat, a painter, was charged with being a suspicious character, and being on board one of the Canton steamers three nights following. On the third night he was told to go away, but would not, and was taken into custody. Defendant said his master was employed on board the steamer, and when he went to look for him, he was taken into custody. Ordered to find security for one month, in $10.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.

Chow-a-chow was charged with being a disorderly character. P.C. No. 487 said the defendant was very disorderly in the market in Sayingpoon. He was striking the people with a stick, and upset some money in a money-changer's shop. Fined $2, or 10 days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Mr. Bikhern accused a Mr. Bye with assaulting him. The complainant said about a year ago the defendant had a quarrel with my younger brother, and since that time he has shown great enmity to me. I met him in Upper Lascar-row on the 7th; I saw he was going to strike me, so I ran away. I met him again on the 8th, and saw he had a slung shot and a knife in his hand; when I saw it, I ran into my lodging house, and told my landlord that a man was going to hit me. The landlord met the defendant in the house.

The defendant denied having the implements mentioned.

The plaintiff's landlord was then called, and said that on the 8th instant the plaintiff came to him, and said that a man was going to hit him. I immediately saw the man coming after him, with a slung shot and a table knife in his hand. I told the defendant to go out of my house; he went, and I followed him, and gave him into custody.

P. C. 696 said he was called by the plaintiff, and took the defendant into custody. He heard of the implements, but did not see them; the defendant denied having the instruments, and said he did not show any spite towards the plaintiff.

Mr. May said he believed the defendant had the implements, and intended to do bodily harm, and if all people were to carry slung shot and knives the same as he, there would be murder every day, and a Malay hung every day, and very likely defendant would have been hung, if he had not been restrained. Sentenced to three months' hard labor.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Ho-a-shing was charged with uttering counterfeit coins. He was allowed to a late hour last night to find the man whom he had received them from, but he said he was unable to do so. Sentenced to three months' hard labor.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

Chun-ang was charged for attempting to open a pair of drawers for an unlawful purpose, by Peter Petersen, master of the barque *Doris*. The complainant said he went on shore in the morning, and when he came back the cook told him that the defendant had been endeavouring to open his drawer with a screwdriver (produced).

Muca-shin, cook of the said barque, stated the captain told me to engage a boy, which I did, for $7 per month, and paid him a month in advance. The captain went on shore in the morning, and while he was gone I went into mess-room to get some sugar, and found the defendant with the screwdriver produced, endeavouring to open one of my master's drawers. I asked him what he was doing, and he said he wanted a pencil and a piece of paper. I told the captain when he came back, and the prisoner was given into custody.

The complainant said there was a pocket-book which contained a $50 note in the drawer, and the defendant know it was there.

His Worship said he believed the intention of the defendant was to rob his master, and sentenced him to four months' hard labor.

LOSS.

No less than 33 Chinamen were summoned for burning Joss papers, thereby endangering property; the defendants said it was a religious ceremony.

His Worship said no matter whether it was a religious ceremony or not, it was against the law, and the law must be obeyed, and fined them $2, or six days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

A man named Mahomed, a fireman, living in Lower Lascar-row, was charged by Wong-a-tam, for assaulting him. Defendant said he saw a bucket of water standing in the road, and he went up to it, and was going to take some, when the plaintiff came up and said it was his, he had paid for it, and got in a temper, and called three or four more Chinamen, who began beating him with a stick. On this he got in a temper, and beat them with a stick. The plaintiff denied this, and the defendant was fined $1, or ten days' imprisonment.

Perhaps the biggest price ever paid for a refreshment contract has just been accepted by the restaurateur of the Crystal Palace, who has commuted the payment of 2½d. a head on every visitor to the palace into a fixed annual sum of £25,000.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

September 9th.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. C. HAYLLAR.

P. BOWDEN v. THOS. H. DE SILVER.—$21.74.—As per report of referee, judgment for plaintiff was given for $15.25

YEUNG-SHUN-LUM v. CHUN-WAI-HIM.—$301.40, and CHUN-WAI-HIM v. YEUNG-CHUN-LUM, $286.70, cross actions. Mr. Wotton appeared for defendant in the first case, and Mr. Stephens was employed by plaintiff to instruct counsel.

These cases were adjourned till Thursday next.

J. KEYMEULEN, v. V. FAVRE.—$290.—$168 of this was paid into Court. Mr. Wotton appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Johnson for the plaintiff. This case was shewn by the defendant's side to have been settled.

M. A. DA S[illegible] AND ANOTHER v. A. C. CARRMU[illegible] $7.69.—This case was remanded to Tuesday next.

SAME v. V. L. BARNES.—$31.50.—Defendant not being in attendance, judgment was given in favour of plaintiff, for the whole amount.

C. L. VOLKMANN v. W. JOHNSON.—$60.00.—Defendant not being in attendence, judgment was decreed against him.

GALLAB SING v. G. LEMMON.—$6.00.—This was on a promissory note; judgment went against defendant for the amount.

THE SAME v. ALFRED FLUREY.—This also was on a promissory note. Defendant at first denied the debt, but after hearing the defence, his Honour gave judgment for $7 in favour of plaintiff. His Honour remarked to the defendant that he was in a respectable situation, as watchman at the Protestant cemetery, and that he had made a shameful defence.

J. MCNULTY v. ED. MCMEGINESS.—$68.93—This was for board and lodging. Plaintiff admitted defendant had been a good customer, but said defendant came to his house without money, and since had been in employment at the Novelty Iron works, and had received about $100 from there, but had not given him one cent towards liquidating his debt. He had gone elsewhere to live, and spent his money.

Defendant said he was an engineer, but was now out of employment, and did not know when he would have any. He was compelled by plaintiff to go elsewhere to board, and had to use the money to pay for his board in advance.

Judgment was given in favor of plaintiff, and as defendant had been a good customer of plaintiff's, his Honour said plaintiff, he dared to say, would act rightly; he would leave defendant in his hands.

M. JAMSEJEE v. A. R. SEWJEE, $2.44—Defendant was not in attendance, and judgment was given in favour of plaintiff.

CHAN-A-FOO v. CHANG-HING, $100.75.—Plaintiff was a coolie master, and defendant a contractor, the amount claimed was balance of a large debt for provisions and labor.

Judgment was given against the defendant, who did not appear.

CHOW-A-CHEE v. BABIH, $47.40.—This was an adjourned case from last Court day. The plaintiff is a carpenter, and his claim was the balance of a sum for repairing defendant's house. From the evidence of a number of witnesses for the defendant, it appeared plaintiff had been paid sums in advance before the work was finished, and which was still unfinished.

Judgment for plaintiff for $25.50, to be paid when the work is finished.

J. H. GROOS v. F. DEGENAER—$95.97. Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephens for the defendant. This was a claim by plaintiff, who is a broker, for commission on the cargo of the bark *Racine*. The question arising in this case was, who was to pay the brokerage, Mr. F. Degenaer or the captain of the bark *Racine*.

Mr. Wotton, for the plaintiff, said Mr. F. Degenaer referred the plaintiff to the captain for payment, who not thinking it would affect the case, wrote to the captain at Saigon, but had not received an answer.

Mr. J. H. Groos, sworn, stated Mr. Willamme, a merchant at Saigon, requiring a vessel to go to South America from Saigon, was applied to by that gentleman, and he applied to Mr. F. Degenaer, who was the agent of the bark *Racine*. The vessel went to Saigon, and he applied to Mr. F. Degenaer for his brokerage, and he referred him to the captain. He wrote in consequence to the owner at Saigon, Mr. Lamann, on the 28th of June, and no answer had been received. He consequently looked to Mr. F. Degenaer, as the agent of the vessel, to pay him his brokerage for the charter of the vessel.

To Mr. Stephens, plaintiff said Mr. F. Degenaer was the consignee of the vessel, speaking in the right term. He was sure the charter was effected, and it was through him. He had not been to any other parties. Mr. F. Degenaer said he had no cause to go to other parties, consequently he got together the parties to effect the charter in question.

Mr. Stephens contended that Mr. F. Degenaer being only agent, he was not the responsable person to apply to. Besides, the plaintiff put in no account to Mr. F. Degenaer, consequently the agent did not know what to charge for brokerage, though he knew, of course, brokerage earned is due.

To the Court.—He had been a broker in London. There was a great deal of difference in the way brokerage was claimed there and here; this being free port, and London having a Custom-house.

Mr. S. L. Heinemann, a ship broker, sworn, stated he publishes a Freight Circular. Where the ship is placed in the hands of a consignee to obtain employment for her, and he obtained a charter for the ship, which was accepted and concluded for that ship, he would debit his brokerage of one per cent. in his books against the consignee. And he would make his bill out to "F. Degenaer Dr. to himself," for Brokerage on chartered vessel so and so. He would not like to have the way he headed his bills as a point of law, as there were different customs in vogue for claiming percentage. Continental ships are charged 2½ per cent. on freight, and one per cent. as brokerage, headed, "Captain and owners of the ship." In all cases he would look to his agent for his one per cent. brokerage. He at all times watches the local papers to see when the ship has cleared, and he would at once send in his bill. He did at one time have some difficulty in getting his brokerage, through a clerk's error in letting a ship go away. He considers a broker entitled to his brokerage, whether the ship has gone to sea or not. It is a custom only to send the bill in before leaving, then very often he does not get it till the ship has reached her destination and discharged, as very often the agents did not know the real tonnage of the vessel, the actual capacity being in excess of Lloyd's registry.

His Honor, in summing up the case, held that Mr. F. Degenaer was the responsible person, being agent of the ship, he was the one to look to. If it was right for him as consignee to deduct his own fee out of the freight, it was equally right for him to deduct the broker's fee. In deducting his own, as he had done, and not the plaintiff's, he was wrong. He saw no other course than to give judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and $5 costs.

CHOO-A-ON v. QUOK-A-LUM.—$25.20.—Plaintiff in this case was a chandler, and defendant formerly master of cargo boat 370, which he sold on the 1st instant, in consequence, as he alleged, of bad times.

Defendant admitted the debt, but asked for time, as he had only now $3 per month and food.

Plaintiff refused to grant time, asserting he should have paid his oil and rice bill when he sold his boat.

Judgment was given in favor of plaintiff.

KEONG-CHUNG-KONG v. KONG-PING-WONG.—$4.19.—This was a claim for balance of wages, as boatman in cargo boat No. 33.

Defendant admitted $1.43, shewing that plaintiff had received the balance, as per books kept by a young boy, eleven years of age, son to the defendant.

Judgment was given in favour of plaintiff, for $1.43.

YUM-WAN-CHEW v. CHEW GENAER.—$12.00.—The plaintiff in this case was a Chinese doctor, and his claim was for medicine and attendance on defendant's wife.

Defendant said he was not liable for his wife debts

Judgment, however, was given in favour of plaintiff for $6, and the wife of defendant supplied with a note to the Civil Hospital.

SHEW-A-YUE v. R. VON CARLOWITZ.—$316.23.—Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Johnson for the defendant. This was a claim for stores and provisions supplied by the plaintiff, who is a compradore in the Central Market, supplied to defendant's house.

Plaintiff, sworn, deposed to the claim being a balance of a larger account, $260 of which had been paid him by Mr. Eimbcke, who promised to pay the other $316.23 afterwards. This balance had been going from month to month, and he had always been put off. He went to Mr. Wotton, and got him to write to Mr. Eimbcke to procure the sum, and the answer he got was Mr. Eimbcke could pay $150. This he refused to take. He carried the account on from bill to bill till Mr. Eimbcke dissolved partnership with the firm, and the firm broke up. He after this took the bills himself, and on being paid December account, Mr. Eimbcke told him he would pay at another time. He saw Mr. Eimbcke in the house at the time, though he did not at the time belong to the firm.

To Mr. Johnson, plaintiff said the reason why he did not carry on the account in the bills each month, was in consequence of the defendant's boy telling him the masters were all new, and the firm had dissolved partnership.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday.

INQUEST.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Magistracy, before A. Lister, Esq., coroner, and a jury, on the man who was killed by a stone thrown by one Chee-a-chee.

Li-ci, declared, said he was a sub-contractor. He had a quarry in Chat-see-moey. Chee-a-chee had been in his employ 18 months, and he knew nothing against his character. He was not there when the quarrel took place, but he heard of the disturbance next morning. The quarrel was for getting stone outside the jetty. There was a large heap of stone, which protects the jetty belonging to him. If they had asked him for stone, he would have let them have it. Nobody has ever been stoned before; they took about a load; he thought they had done harm to the jetty, and he considered they have weakened the pathway. Had he seen them, he should have sent them away. The stone is of no value in itself, but it holds up the pathway. The prisoner is his apprentice, and carried the heap of rubbish which the junk people were removing. He is a good tempered man.

The wife of the last witness was then declared, and said she lived at Chat-see-moey, and was at some distance away when the quarrel took place, and never heard of it till her husband came home.

The prisoner was then called, and warned. He said he remembered being arrested. He saw the man on board the junk, and saw the boat was anchored; did not know what they were doing; he (the prisoner) was removing earth at the time. He knew nothing about throwing stones. He threw stones at nobody. He said there was a person called Yu-a-ng passing by at the time, but he did not wish him to be sent for, as he knows nothing about it.

Henry Stroud, Inspector of Police, said he found that the stone jetty is 15 feet long, and a broader path to it over the top of a pile of stones and earth, to the level of the road, which is six feet above the beach. On the East side is a great quantity of decayed granite, and earth; some of the larger pieces came down to the water's edge; this heap is on a level with the pathway. He could see no harm to the pathway, but some of the outside stones appeared to have been removed. The steepness of the North face is caused, he thought, by the washing of the sea.

The Coroner asked Chee-a-yee why he ran when the constable came.

Prisoner said he did not do so. He wished Yu-a-ng to come, as he was a fellow workman.

The Coroner then cleared the Court, and after explaining the law, asked the jury to consider whether the crime was manslaughter or murder. The jury thought the prisoner did not throw the stones with the intention of killing deceased, and returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."

TIENTSIN.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

An unusual occurrence has taken place here. In the str. *Sechuen*, a Peruvian official came here, in order to proceed on to Peking in company with a French gentleman. The French Consul provided the latter with a passport, adding to his name the words "And a friend." On their boats reaching the bridge of boats at the East gate, a party of eight Chinese officials suddenly presented themselves, and demanded sight of the foreigners' passports. The Frenchman at once produced his passport. The mandarins then asked the other foreigner for his. The Frenchman said he was his friend, and was included in his passport under that designation, as accompanying him to the capital. The mandarins replied that he must also be provided with a passport, and until so provided could not proceed. So they were obliged to return to the Settlement, and report the affair to the French Consul. I have learnt since that the Frenchman has gone on to Peking, and that the Peruvian official returns to Shanghai by the *Talou*.

There can be no doubt of the Chinese officials having the right to demand sight of the passport; and to turn back any foreigner not provided with one. I suspect, however, that in this case, if the Peruvian had been simply a Peruvian subject and not a Peruvian diplomatic official, he could have gone on without hindrance or question.

Le-hung-chang, I believe, considers that, as he holds the position of superintendent of trade at the northern ports open to foreigners, it is the duty of diplomatic official who come to China to make treaties, to call on him, on arriving at Tientsin, and communicate their object and intentions. This was not done by the Peruvian official in question, hence I imagine he has been stopped. The Chinese officials appear to be perfectly well acquainted with everything going on at the various Consulates here, and the Viceroy was able to take his measures early, in the present case. The affair has created a great deal of amusement in Tientsin, as the population consider Le-Hung-chang has gained a victory over the foreigners by stopping the Peruvian official from proceeding; but the affair tends to make foreigners look very ridiculous in the eyes of the populace, which we cannot afford at this time. The Tientsin people remember the Corean failures.

August 23th, 1873.

(*Courier's Correspondent.*)

A rumour exists in some quarters—I trust there is no foundation for it—that owing to the calamitous floods year after year, the Viceroy who is charged with the prevention of them, and whose failure in this duty must be ascribed either to incompetency or ill-luck, will probably be removed from his high and responsible post. When a chief has men under him who consider it a high achievement to construct solid embankments out of floating logs, or to purchase toys instead of useful dredging machines, with the object thereby of securing a larger squeeze,—it is certainly time affairs were more closely looked into. With regard to the sunken dredger, it has "mysteriously disappeared"—removed to, no one knows where. Perhaps, when it reappears we may get some new ideas on the art of dredging. It is said that a merchant arrived here lately from Shanghai offering to supply another dredger to replace the lost one. I have not heard of his success. Another came to offer a supply of guns, but it seems we have plenty of these for the present; that is, including what is ordered but not yet arrived. Guns may prove to be really very necessary things after all, as we learn that a Peruvian gentleman, a diplomat, it is said—has been refused permission to proceed to Peking. Has this anything to do with the *Maria Luz* case; and are we to see the Peruvian iron-clads trying conclusions with the Taku Forts and Krupp's guns, with a view to obtaining satisfaction for this insult.

To return to our floods, any one who is acquainted with the geography of this district will see that our small river, the Peiho, has to drain part of Shantung, part of Honan, all the north of Shansi, nearly all western Mongolia, and all Chihli. And any one who has travelled over these districts will not be surprised at the floods we have in an exceptionally rainy season. The beds of the water courses are silted up so that the least extra water in them must necessarily overflow their banks, and, therefore, in most cases if the rain last long, it ruins all it covers. I have more than once seen several hundred square miles of cultivated land under water, with the crops all spoiled; and although this was at no great distance from Tientsin, it was then unknown to foreigners. All the smaller streams towards the mountains might be put right and kept right by hand labour alone; but for the larger rivers, machinery would be wanted, and skilled foreigners to conduct the work. How often these floods have occurred of late years need only be hinted at, and I believe I am within bounds when I say that the loss of property (not to speak of life) caused by a single flood, in greater by far than the amount that would be needed to put all the watercourses, large and small, in the province, into a state that would make an inundation of any extent, all but impossible. Of course, when put into this condition they must be kept so. We see the remains between this and Peking of water sluices with stone embankments on either side, but they are now some distance inland; and where we read of stone embankments on the river sides as reported by foreign writers to have been in their time, nothing is now to be seen of them.

The Chinese Government may lay the blame of these floods on Li-hung-chang; but I fear, to remedy or avert them, is beyond the power of any one man; especially of one destitute of any knowledge of engineering. Our foreign Ministers could not do the Emperor a greater service than by getting him to secure the services of some suitable person or persons to form a comprehensive plan of operations on a scientific basis, and to superintend the work while it is being carried into execution. No provincial exchequer could bear the expense. The Imperial treasury alone is adequate to cope with it. Every year's delay will add to the danger and expense.

HANGCHOW.

(*Daily News.*)

The following reaches us through a Chinese source, from Hangchow:—A coolie in the employ of the Tsiang-kiün was asked why the restriction on killing meat was removed. He replied: the officials were quarrelling, and had no time to attend to outside matters. It appears that an official who was defaulting had it represented at Pekin that he was dead. The Tartar General heard of it, and proceeded to adjudge the case. The Futai interfered, saying he (the Tsiang-kiün) only had authority over the Tartars. Whereupon high words passed, and the Tsiang-kiün broke some of the chinaware, &c., of the Futai. It also appears that he had applied to the Futai for a loan of 100,000 tales. When the Futai learned he wanted this to retire home on, he refused. This was part cause of the trouble. The Futai reported him, and he has been superseded, and ordered to report at Peking, whither it is said he has gone, also intending to prefer charges against Futai. But, notwithstanding the inability of the officials to attend to the weather, we had fair rains yesterday and last night, with a fine prospect of a continuance today. Weather cool.

20th August, 1873.

SINGAPORE.

(*Straits Times, September 1st.*)

It is hot often, fortunately, that we have to chronicle the appearance in Singapore of a regular boa-constrictor, but those who saw the monster that was killed this morning, on a plantation back of the Tanglin barracks, and exhibited in various parts of the town, can have no doubt that it was a veritable boa. The reptile measured twenty-five feet in length, and 20 inches in circumference, and was killed while in a state of stupor after having swallowed a full grown pig, weighing about a picul, which was also brought to town along with his snakeship. We trust there are not many more reptiles like this in the island.

We are authoritatively informed that the *Midge* left Penang on Wednesday evening, and the *Thalia* on Thursday morning, for the Laroot River, with the view of clearing out a number of piratical vessels concealed at the creeks about the mouth of the river, which have been committing depredations on all sides. These vessels as they are captured will be sent to Penang for examination. A large force of men and boats will be sent from the *Thalia* to join the *Midge*, in searching for these vessels, and it is to be hoped they will give good account of them. The men-of-war did not expect to return to Penang until to-day, at the earliest. The telegraphic announcement of the return of the *Thalia* on Friday is probably, therefore, incorrect. The object of the expedition is to clear away a number of piratical junks, infesting the neighbourhood of the Laroot and other rivers, but not in any way to take part in the quarrels of those on shore.

A TALK WITH A CHINESE BOATMAN.

(*Courier*)

The following conversation between the owner of a native house-boat and a Chinese-speaking foreigner, which was overheard the other day, is, we think, of sufficient public interest to justify its insertion here:—

Foreigner.—I wish to hire your boat to go to Nanking.

Boatman:—Oh, very well, Sir, the charge will be only $17.

F.—What? $17! Nonsense! Do you think I am made of gold?

B.—That charge is, indeed, higher than usual; but just now up-country boats are very scarce and dear, owing to the number of men who are going to Nanking to attend the triennial examination. Within the last days fully 300 of these have gone on from Shanghai *viâ* Soochow, and as many of these belong to this district, and others changed boats here, suitable boats have become very scarce, and the rates naturally been raised.

The Foreigner sits down on the bulwarks of the boat and lights his cigar. The boatman also takes his pipe, and both smoke silently for a short time. Presently a bright healthy looking boy of four or five years old, with an evident family likeness to the boatman, comes happing up from the after quarter of the boat, whereupon

Foreigner—*loq.*: Ah; whose son is this? What a noble boy! Be sure that this dear little fellow will yet become a distinguished man.

B.—(with evident interest and pleasure)—Truly; do you think so? Pray, tell me how come you to know it. The boy is mine, my only son.

F.—How do I know it? Why, any man with half an eye could see it at a glance. You can see the scholar in his eye. The expression of a man high in command already lurks about his mouth.

B.—(after several minutes' silence, and a succession of very long pulls at the pipe)—Sir, you are exceedingly courteous. I should enjoy the company of a man who speaks according to such perfect reason as you do. I am willing to take *you to Nanking for* $12.

F.—A man's means are not always in proportion to the knowledge of what is becoming with which the care of his teachers has endowed him. There is yourself, now, who speak with the propriety of a disciple of the sages: $12 would be a large sum for you to pay.

B.—Your accuracy, Sir, is wonderful, and I will say for a man like you $10, but less than this it is impossible for me to take, owing to this new squeeze that your Foreign Yamen (*Kwangpoo*) is now subjecting us to. But, Sir, this reminds me. You seem a man of learning, who know the speech even of the Middle Kingdom. Now many of us boatmen think that this late imposition of $1 a month on each boat* is not really authorized by the Foreign Yamén (Municipal Council), which is well known to be reasonable and moderate, but is simply a squeeze of the Yamén runners for their own benefit. But you will give us your valuable aid to solve that knot. See there, pasted on to that wharf post, there is one of the notifications ordering us to pay the new tax. Please, Sir, to come and examine it, and tell me if it is not a mere blind of the runners to give a plausible colour to their squeeze.

F.—(going and examining the notification)—No, I am bound to say that that is an authentic Municipal notification. See, there is the official seal, which only the principal officer has access to, and none of the runners has an opportunity of using, even if he dared to do so.

B.—Ah, do you indeed say so? Well, that is hard. We thought it was only a forged document, and a number of us had made up our minds that when the runners came round for the money, we would give them instead such a thrashing as would prevent them from repeating their roguery.

F.—The would be a most unwise course; the Foreign Council has all the Foreign war vessels to support it, and your resistance of the tax collector, and especially your beating him, would only subject you to heavy punishment.

B.—Well, Sir, but what is a poor man to do? Our own mandarins can come and demand our boats whenever they like, and use them for days and weeks without paying a cash, except a little rice money. Besides, they squeeze us heavily though the boat hongs. And now, here comes this Foreign Yamén and demands, from every boat, no less than 1200 cash a month.* Truly we cannot continue to work carrying so many burdens. What is one to do?

F.—Your best plan when you have got foreigners to deal with is this:—Summon a general meeting of all the boat hongs, and as many of the boatmen as can be got together. Select some suitable place of meeting, where you can freely talk the whole thing over. When you have come to a common understanding what your grievances are, and what redress you want, get some man skilled in such matters, to draw up a memorial to the Taotai, embodying your views. Let this be signed by as many as can be got to do so. Then get as many wealthy merchants and influential guilds to send in a supplementary memorial supporting your presentation. Whenever the Taotai gets this, he will communicate with the Foreign Consuls, whose duty it is to keep the Council within the boundary stones of propriety. The Consuls cannot but feel the justice of your case, and will send a joint remonstrance to the Municipal Council, and they will, no doubt, see the propriety of relieving you from the obnoxious tax.

B.—Do you really think they will?

F.—Of course I do. Not a doubt of it.

B.—Well, I will take you to Nanking for $8.

THE BAR.

Was Dr. Kenealy justified in deploring the "Hogarthian gallies" of Mr. Hawkins, which have enlivened the dull monotony of a twice-told tale? asks the *Law Times*. There are some advocates who are incapable of a joke, and they go through a *nisi prius* cause in such sincere earnest that they remind the spectator of the story of Serjeant Manning, who, when arguing a point of black-letter law, was asked by Justice Maule whether he was performing a religious ceremony. We cannot concur with the opinion that justice is in any way hindered or frustrated by a reasonable amount of fun, and we dread the period when Mr. Hawkins goes to the Bench. It would be vain to expect Mr. Hawkins to suppress a witticism except under circumstances in themselves altogether inconsistent with it, and his success is in no small degree owing to his capacity for making matters pleasant. Of this fact we had evidence recently, when Mr. Hawkins was retained in a road indictment. After the trial, a juryman was commiserated by a travelling companion on the score of having had to try so dry a case on so hot a day. The juryman replied that he was amply rewarded by Mr. Hawkins' speech, which was one of the most amusing he had ever heard. Conceive an amusing speech in opening an indictment for stopping up a highway! We regret that we do not see Mr. Hawkins' successor in the ranks of the Bar. The junior Bar, we believe, are too serious about getting small business to think of cultivating the lighter vein of rhetoric at all. We are approaching an era in the history of the Bar when the sober narrative will occupy the old thrones of humour and pathos. A thoroughly commercial spirit pervades the profession.

SCENE IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

(*Daily News, July 26th.*)

The scene in the Vice-Chancellor's Court yesterday, when "Father Ignatius" was present, and the boy Todd was delivered over to the custody of his father, seems a little out of harmony with what is grandly called the spirit of the age. The youth, with his tonsured head; Mr. Lyne, in his monastic costume and with his silver crucifix, and the representative of civil law interfering between the boy and his ghostly father in favour of the parent by the right of blood—all this made up a scene which people who think our time is too practical and too full of common sense might be invited to study. Perhaps the most of the only peculiarly modern characteristic in the whole affair was the wonderful blandness and benignity with which it was carried on upon both sides. The Vice-Chancellor expostulated with Mr. Lyne on his supposed contumacy in the gentlest spirit. Mr. Lyne was all deference, apology, and sweetness. He not only deprecated utterly any idea of his ever having been designedly contumacious, but he declared that his character as a Christian would not allow him to disregard the order of the Vice-Chancellor. Now of course a man's duty as a Christian properly includes his duty to everybody and everything; but rough and ordinary persons hardly proclaim themselves bound by their Christianity not to neglect an invitation to the Court of Chancery. There is a worthy person in "The Mill on the Floss" who ties his carvat on some principle higher than that of personal comfort. Mr. Lyne apparently performs even very ordinary and obvious duties on principles higher than those of mere propriety and civil order. When Mr. Lyne left the court, the crowd, it seems, hissed him. That was a rudeness which, of course, cannot be defended; but, doubtless, Mr. Lyne consoled himself, like the man in "Horace," by applauding himself.

THE LATE LORD WESTBURY.

Not until after his death have we learned the true character of Lord Westbury. He is remembered by his contemporaries who are not intimately acquainted with him, as the bitter opponent—an opponent who could pin Rolt to a false quantity, and beard judges with impunity. The powerful and sarcastic advocate made many enemies, and when, as Lord Chancellor, he "fell," or, we should say, was dragged down from his lofty position, his patient endurance of misfortune procured him little sympathy in the profession. He was generally regarded as a man of little or no heart, barely capable of a kind action. Under these circumstances it is very gratifying to hear from Lord Selborne, Lord Hatherley, and Lord Cairns, a tribute which to most people is new—a tribute to Lord Westbury's kindness to those who could benefit by it. To Mr. Roundell Palmer and Mr. Cairns he gave that encouragement which is not only valuable, but is frequently as essential as oxygen in the atmosphere, to the career of the young barrister. Sir Lawrence Peel bears testimony of a similar kind, even more eloquent than that of the Lords, and thus we may estimate more truly the character and genius of one not inaptly styled the greatest lawyer of his generation. One remark occurs to us (*Law Times*) in addition to the chronicle of the obituary: Westbury was predecessed by a common law judge who was of much the same mental calibre, namely, Willes. And both Westbury and Willes found that the truest conception of English jurisprudence lies in a thorough knowledge of the principles of the Roman law. And they both have ineffaceable impressions arising out of that study upon the law of England. They were both consummate professors in a school which, we fear, is becoming more and more reduced; and their lives, and their power, and the memory they leave, all unite in teaching lessons of inestimable value to a young lawyer.

CONGELATION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

M. Melsens has addressed quite a novel communication to the French Academy of Sciences—the effect of cold on the taste of wines and spirits. Cognac, for instance, cooled down to 20, 30, or 35 deg. cent. below freezing point, has, he says, been found exquisite by tasters, and all the mellower the colder it was. Wooden goblets should be used in that case, to prevent the iciness of the glass from interfering with the taste. At 30 deg. below zero, liquids containing about half their volume of absolute alcohol, become viscous, syrupy, and sometimes opaline. M. Melsens has reduced both cognac and rum to a solid state at 40 and 50 deg. below 0; they may be taken by teaspoonfuls like sorbet

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The *Economist*, at the close of a long article analyzing the causes and effects of the continued discredit of large classes of foreign government securities, observes:—There is no doubt about the practical conclusion from all these facts. It has now been proved to demonstration, that the rules of prudence we have so often laid down for lending to foreign states are really required. Lenders may really understand that there is almost a certainty of their losing their money if they lend to states of uncertain political character, or which are constantly borrowing to pay interest on old loans, or which, perhaps, combine both these faults. They have also learned that no pledge of securities, and no excellence in the alleged object of the loans, will avail to secure them, if the borrowing states are otherwise unfit to be trusted. The example of Spain has also shown that a collapse which is long delayed may come very suddenly and unexpectedly at last, and that the constant argument for lending to such incessant borrowers as Turkey and Egypt—that they have always hitherto paid their interest—is entirely irrelevant. We have therefore to repeat our warnings with more emphasis than ever. People who lend to states like Spain, and Turkey, and Egypt, deserve to lose their money, and the clever people who think they will go in for a little time and get out before the crash comes are among the most likely of all to lose.

DIAMONDS.

The *Hour* remarks that the Persians believe that diamonds are entitled to especial veneration, not so much from their intrinsic or saleable value, as from their so-called divine origin, as they hold the theory that these stones fell from heaven at a very early period of the world's creation. Curiously enough, the celestial, if not the divine origin is admitted by many modern savants, and M. Collas has propounded the theory that they are in reality aerolites. He believes that the crystallization of carbon, like that of phosphate of lime and silica, took place in the remote regions of the atmosphere, and that diamonds were produced not by heat, but by an extreme cold greater than has ever existed in the globe during the "glacial epochs." In his opinion, the diamond is an ante-geological formation, which must have became crystallized at a period when, according to Kant and Laplace, the nebulous substance which resulted in our planetary system was in course of condensation. They afterwards circulated in space, either in the shape of comets or in belts of aerolites, following a more or less regular course around the sun. He adduces the distribution of diamonds throughout the earth's surface in support of this theory, and argues that the fact of their extending from the Ural Mountains, through Persia, India, Borneo, and the Cape of Good Hope, to Brazil, as a proof that they follow a regular ellipsis, which may be made complete by fresh discoveries. His theory may not be universally accepted, but we shall all agree with M. Collas that "diamonds deserve to be looked upon with great respect," so long, at least, as they retain their present value in the market.

COOL CLOTHES.

(*Examiner.*)

Recently, people began to say to each other emphatically: "This is summer; the yearly outpouring of the wrath of heaven was upon them, and, as usual, it was hotter than it ever was before, and not a soul of them knew what to do. 'It appears to be habitual in the temperate zones to regard such outburst of summer as a deplorable chance, a Phaeton's accident, which is not in the remotest degree likely to occur again. At any rate, no one is ready for it; they crawl about on the shady sides of streets dressed in black cloth coats and silk hats,—respectable, but miserable. Perhaps three white umbrellas may be seen in a day; black hats are exchanged here and there for white ones, with nothing cool about them but their colour; and perhaps one man in a thousand wears the "ducks" of a past generation. We speak only of the pains and follies of men, but each sex is afflicted after its own kind.

Happy are those who can venture upon a "sweet disorder in the dress," and appear before men in their shirt sleeves; but these bold spirits are becoming increasingly fewer, while the great middle-class has to wear its coat all day long. Now, when to walk in the streets is a fiery torture, and there is a stop round every drinking-fountain, and a *queue* of thirsty candidates for the loaden goblets, and Dr. Kenealy asks leave to remove his wig, and a juror begs for a punkah in court, and cabmen droop on their seats, and every gin-shop writes up "Ice, Ice," or "All Cool Within," it may be possible to prove to a suffering middle-class that its miseries are heightened by its dress. The coolest things to do, drink, and wear, have suddenly become to every one the uppermost questions. Of these, we propose to dispose of the last; for forewarned, every one can be forearmed in this respect against the heat, and need not cry out at the next assault of the enemy, that the armour in which he has cased himself is like the jacketing of a steam cylinder, artfully contrived to retain the maximum of heat. A man who is his tailor's slave need not dream of relief, but much can be done by one who takes the direction of the scissors into his own hands. "The Air in Relation to Clothing, Dwelling, and Soil" is the title of a little volume containing three popular lectures by Dr. Pettenkofer, of Munich, and from the first of them we extract, for the benefit of our readers, certain cool maxims which they are at liberty to lay to heart.

But why, in the first place, is it an enormity to appear in civilized society with a white umbrella? Parasols are mere toys, umbrellas (of the usual colours) almost useless, and yet any one who uses a really serviceable article becomes ridiculous in the eyes of his fellow-men. One objection is easily answered. It is said to be necessary in a climate like ours to have something that will turn a sudden shower. There is a device, however, that will meet this difficulty, even supposing it to exist. There are now to be had white covers which slip on and off the ordinary umbrella, and thus convert it into a sunshade at a moment's notice. There are many, however, who consider umbrellas a delusion and a snare; the trouble of carrying them outdoes the relief they may afford. To these Dr. Pettenkofer's remarks about dress should be all the more welcome.

It is not always remembered, though just now we are not likely to forget it, that every human body is an important centre of heat. This heat is lost (1) by radiation, (2) evaporation, and (3) by conduction. The question of keeping cool resolves itself, therefore, into that of stimulating, as far as possible, these processes. It is by radiation that our neighbour in omnibus or railway carriage effects us, and if he is an ignorant man he will be as pleased to be told so, as was Molière's hero when he was informed that he could talk prose. It is at least worth noting that, under cover of a polite intimation of this sort, you may be able to prevail upon him to increase the distance between you as far as space allows. Evaporation and conduction, on the contrary, do nobody any harm, and yourself a great deal of good, and it is to heighten these two processes that the punkah is brought into play. Dry hot air at a temperature of 140 degrees is driven against the body, becomes charged with moisture, and by the evaporation so effected, and by conduction, the result of close contact between the skin and the moist air, the temperature of the body is reduced to 90 degrees. These points have to be remembered in deciding on the cut, material, texture, and colour of our clothes. As far as radiation from the body is concerned, we want it to be impeded as little as possible by our garments. For this purpose silk and cotton are preferable to wool, though it is immaterial whether the colour be black or white. But it taking into account the radiation we have to encounter from the sun and other heat-centres, the colour becomes all-important. White takes the coolest place, and next to it pale straw-colour, while black is nearly twice as hot, and light blue almost as bad. As to material, linen has slightly the advantage over cotton, flannel, and silk. It is a common error to suppose that loose, porous material, allows the greatest escape of heat. "Just those textures which are most permeable to the air keep us warmest." Wadding retains more heat when corded out than when compressed. Hence, the multiplication of folds and layers must especially be avoided; for though, if these folds and layers fit tightly to one another, the escape of heat by radiation is very little checked, they are practically separated by intervals of air, and in that condition offer a very considerable impediment to the passage of heat.

These few facts, which Dr. Pettenkofer has established by experiment, enable us to pronounce unhesitatingly on the question of coolness. Light colour, I think is the best protection against outside heat. Of the three methods by which inside heat escapes, two—evaporation and conduction—are best promoted by allowing a free current of air to circulate next the skin, and the third—radiation—is least hindered by garments of a thin and compact material hanging singly and not in folds. So that on all accounts a pale linen garment, leaving plenty of space for the joints to work, is the coolest thing to wear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Everybody's Friend" is the title of Josh Billings' new book.

The inquest on the fire at the Alexandra Palace has ended in an open verdict.

A rich man in Trenton, Ind., lately sent a barrel of flour to every poor widow in the town.

The collections on Hospital Sunday in London amount in the aggregate to about £30,000.

A Memphis lawyer fell down while speaking, the other day. It will render the case clearer to say that an inkstand thrown by the opposing counsel hit him just before he fell.

Some idea of the value of land near London, may be gathered from the fact that Government has recently paid £20,000 an acre for Wormwood Scrubs, in order to keep it as a drill practising ground for the troops and volunteers.

Mississippi papers record the death in that State, recently, of John Owens, at the age of 114 years 8 months and 6 days. He was a remarkable man; for although he admitted that he used whisky occasionally, and that he had smoked and chewed for 103 years, he never claimed that he had seen Washington.

The memorial window to the Poet Cowper has been placed in the Great Berkhampsted Church, and is much admired. The public subscriptions fell short of the cost by fifty pounds, but this was made up by some of the inhabitants, including Mr. William Longman, F.S.A., to whose exertions the success of the scheme is mainly due.

It will take much time and much money to put the Colonne Vendôme back into its place again—a work which has now been commenced. The weight of bronze contained in the column amounts to five hundred thousand pounds, the metal having been furnished by melting up the guns taken by the French in 1805. The whole expense of executing and placing the structure in position amounted to more than a million of francs at that time.

USE OF EARTH AS A DRESSING IN SEVERE BURNS.—In severe burns of all degrees, Dr. A. Hewson advises the use of earth, applied in the form of dry powder, or thick paste. He applies the earth powder or paste to the affected surface; over this he places waxed paper, and confines all by the bandage. It is claimed that by this method the pain is greatly relieved, the discharge absorbed, fetor diminished, and that the healing process is quickened.

AN INTERESTING YOUNG MAN.—AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left for her while sick. Among the names of counts, barons, and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats of arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Herman Berger." In vain the lady asked who Herman Berger was. None of her servants could give her any information, other than that the individual had been a remarkable handsome young man. The lady's curiosity became excited, and she gave orders to admit the person if he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and on the next day she received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite style, who evidently appeared greatly embarrassed at the honour of a *tete-a-tete* with the still charming, though somewhat faded beauty. "I can hardly find words," said the lady with a blush, "to thank you for the sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg your pardon, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am the agent for Messrs. A. B., the undertakers!"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

9TH SEPTEMBER, EVENING.

There has been a better feeling in the market for all kinds of Bengal drug. At the opening, New Patna was placed at $571½ cash, subsequently at $572½, closing at $575; Benares, at $551½ to $555, cash; Old Patna, $542½ to $545, cash; Old Benares, $522½ to $525. Malwa continues in good native demand, and sales of first quality have been effected at $605 cash, and $600 on credit, with a trifling allowance in weight. Estimated stocks: 140 chests Malwa, of indifferent quality; 2,500 chests New Patna, 600 chests Old Patna, 470 chests New Benares, and 180 chests Old Benares.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Ajax*, for London:—

Congou, 78,120 lbs., Scented Orange Pekoe, 47,004 lbs., Scented Caper, 33,777 lbs., Souchong, 2,195 lbs.; total, 161,096 lbs. Silk, 75 bales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3⅞

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 73½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 74

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—51 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$900 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,050 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 14 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$217½ per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$542½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$128 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$110 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. discount

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—30½ per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 115 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—87 per cent. discount.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Shanghai Cellon, 20 bags, at $14.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.50, by Chungcheong to travelling trader.

Stockfish, 100 packages, at $4.60, by Chuncheong to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 200 bags, at $2.55, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.65, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $41.50, by Yee-shun to travelling trader.

Liquorice, 20 bundles, at $6.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $66.50, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Saigon Rice, 2,600 piculs, at $1.64, by Fookmow-loong to bcal trader.

China Root, 5 packages, at $10.00, by Tuckmee to travelling trader.

Siam Lotus Nuts, 30 bags, at $11.00, by Tuckmee to travelling trader.

Hams, 10 packages, at Tls. 21.00, by Kwongfook-wo to travelling trader.

Mussels, dried, small, 20 bags, at $43.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

NOTICE.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, LEUNG AH-YON, have for some years established the KWONG HING Shop, No. 57, Praya, in this Colony, as a Ship's Compradore. The Shop has many employés, among them there is one named LEUNG-KUM-KOK, generally known, as Chopdollar, and if he goes to any relations, friends, or shops to get money, or goods, &c., I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for him. With a view to avoid trouble in future, this notice is therefore given.

KWONG HING.
LEUNG AH-YON.

35d 1473 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 10th inst.
LONDON	Star of China		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Brilliant	Newman	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Rebecca Jane	Newton	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Veritas	A. Humble	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Chinaman	McKenzie	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	S. Chapman	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
Do.	Doune Castle	McDairmid		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Balnaguith	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'NANG & CALCUTTA	Historian (str.)	Tutton	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On the 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON	Scotland (str.)		Hongkong	Kwong-hing	On the 12th inst.
MANILA AND ILOILO	Pepita	Aldecoa	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ocean Queen (str.)			Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
Do.	Shanghai (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
Do.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Bourdon	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Hector (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 18th inst.
FOOCHOW	Jylland	Dalberg	Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	On or about 13th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AMOY	United Service (str.)		Hongkong	Kim Chong	To-day, at 4 P.M.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now offering the REMAINDER of their SPRING and SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, comprising—

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FIGURED and STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS.

FANCY MOHAIRS and ALPACAS.

STRIPED CAMBRICS and MUSLINS, for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

PRINTED MUSLINS and BATISTE.

A great variety of BOOK MUSLIN-OVERSKIRTS, TUNICS, and POLONAISES.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, IN Printed CAMBRIC and MUSLINETTE.

A large Assortment of MOHAIR and GRENADINE COSTUMES

LADIES' STRAW HATS.

LACE and LINEN SETS.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

LONGCLOTH SKIRTS.

CORSETS.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES. &c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

1312 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.

tf 990 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

BY THE FRENCH S. S. *HOOGLY.*

JUST received a Large Assortment of Gentlemen's French Coloured Shirts, Straw Hats, French Shoes and Boots.

Also, Boots of Gans, the best maker in Paris; Eau de Cologne, in straw bottles, small and large; Eau du Docteur Pierre, Bully Vinegar, Paris Soap; always on hand the finest of Japan and China Ware, Bronzes, Lacquered, &c.

Also, Vermouth, Noilly Prat, and the best quality of French Liquers, assorted; Chocolate Suchard. Apply to

A. R. MARTY, 92, QUEEN'S ROAD.

2m 1164 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1433 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH, LATIN, and CHINESE DICTIONARY, of the Spoken Mandarin Dialect, by PAUL PERNY, M.A. Price, $10.

APPENDIX to the FRENCH, LATIN, and CHINESE DICTIONARY of the Spoken Mandarin Dialect, containing:—A notice of the Imperial Academy at Pekin; a notice on Chinese Bohonig; a general description of China, &c., &c., &c., by PAUL PERNY, M.A. Price, $10.

CHINESE PROVERBS, collected and classed by PAUL PERNY, M.A. Price, $0.50.

The following Works, by the same author, will shortly appear:—

"LATIN-CHINESE DIALOGUES.

The First Volume of "A CHINESE GRAMMAR." Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER,

tf 1442 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, in 1 dozen cases, comprising—
CLARET,
BURGAUDY,
RED MUSCATEL,
SHIRAZ,
SAUTERNE,
REISLING.
Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

1d 1440 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

AYRES & Co. have received by the French Mail Steamer *Amazone*, the following WINES, from the well-known house of BLANCHY, FRERES & Co.:—

POTENSAC MEDOC, 1869, (Chateau Callais)

ST. YZAN'S MEDOC, 1870, (Cru Brion;) $9 per case of 1 doz., and $60 per barrel of 300 Litres.

FINE FRENCH BRANDIES, in cases and casks.

GRAND CRIMANT CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts, $16 and $12.

Also,

20 Barrels of BREAKFAST CLARET, (Vin Rouge,) at $30 per barrel.

1398 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET (Red Seal,)

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.

6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s FAMOUS BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET, ST. JULIEN MEDOC, in Wood.

ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE, MARGAUX LAROSE, and LAFITTE, in 1 dozen cases.

ROEDERER'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE.

CARTE NOIRE and CARTE BLANCHE, in cases of 2 doz. Pints.

STARTUP & KENTISH'S GENUINE PORT WINES and SHERRIES, in 1 doz. cases, bottled in the London Docks.

BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s RENOWNED BRANDIES, of Standard Strength and Purity, in 1 dozen cases.

PETER DOMECQ & Co.'s SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.

Apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.

1187 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. fly 721 May 8

炭煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer

"SYLVIA,"

Johannsen, Master, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

3d 1485 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IRAOUADDY"

Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, TO-DAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

1480 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 1492 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"SCOTLAND"

will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th inst., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, and for Return Freight, apply to
KWONG HING,
No. 57, Praya.

4d 1493 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamer

"OCEAN QUEEN,"

expected here on or about the 14th inst., will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1494 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

FOR FOOCHOW *(Direct.)*

THE Danish Brig

"JYLLAND,"

Captain Dalberg, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th instant.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
Agents.

5d 1495 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 10th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. ⅌ all risks, 18/. ⅌ F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. ⅌ do.

For Silk Freight, at $3.25 per bale, or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

5d 1478 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer

"HISTORIAN,"

Captain Tutton, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1460 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Brig

"REBECCA JANE,"

Capt. Newton, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1463 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE Spanish Barque

"PEPITA,"

Aldecoa, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1422 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Russian Barque

"VERITAS,"

670 Tons, A. Humble, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

tf 1278 Hongkong, 8th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"CHINAMAN,"

McKenzie, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa and Hongkong.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1285 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Extreme Clipper Barque

"BRILLIANT,"

Capt. Newman, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1195 Hongkong, 25th July, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"SAN LORENZO,"

Ledesma, Master, will meet with quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight, light cargo only, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1423 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Ship

"SIR HARRY PARKES,"

Captain S. Chapman, will sail on or about the 15th September next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2d 1379 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"BALNAGUITH,"

Williams, Master, will load here, and will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

tf 1419 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.
(To follow the British Barque "Chinaman.")

THE A 1 16 years British Clipper Ship

"DOUNE CASTLE,"

887 tons Register, McDairmid, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1387 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship

"STAR OF CHINA,"

will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong;
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 1435 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad, and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*COLORADO*" will be due at San Francisco October 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20⅌ on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 27th, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*INDUS*," Captain N. STEWART, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 12th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routeis required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 19th September, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [513

TUNG FAT & Co., Mat-packers, No. 101, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, having been established for more than 10 years and numerously patronized by the Foreign Merchants with orders for Tea, Sugar, Tea Rattan, Gunny bags, Rice and other bags, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed. Goods are genuine, and prices moderate. All orders from abroad will be promptly attended to.

3m 1029 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 13, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing

Extracts.

SPRING FLOWERS.

When Spring, like dainty maiden,
Trips lightly o'er the grass,
The south wind calls the flowers,
To haste and see her pass,
Soon in the pleasant woodlands,
And in the sheltered dell,
Come forth the little beauties
That love the spring so well.

The sweet arbutus blushing,
Her toilet first has made;
Amid the snows and mosses,
She greets the lovely maid.
No need to blush so, darling,
Your sprays of scented bloom
Are full of wondrous sweetness
And delicate perfume.

The wind-flower waketh early
Afresh from Winter's sleep,
Forth from surrounding snow-drifts
Her star-eyed blossoms peep.
Ere yet the snows have melted
From sunny garden beds,
The snow-drop and the crocus
Uplift their little heads.

Meek violets close nestled,
Spring beauties in their train,
Feel in their joyous pulses
The touch of April rain.
Face lily pale is peering
From out a cloak of green,
See bloodroot fair is coming
To greet the youthful queen.

Jack in the pulpit preaches,
To hearers in the wood,
The flowers nodding listen,
As if they understood.
Songs without words come floating
Down from o'erarching limbs,
For in this vast cathedral
The birds sing all the hymns.

Wake-robins sit demurely
In plain and sober dress,
But if occasion offer,
Can flirt with Jack, I guess.
Cowslips and dandelions
Besprinkle meadow grass;
While many now are gathered
By winsome lad and lass.

She's coming, calls the south wind,
The bee is on the wing,
The birds all singing sweetly,
Fly to her welcoming.
No royal queen such honour
From subjects ere receives,
But thou art worthy of them,
Proclaim the birds and bees.

Led on by wild birds' music,
And to the bees' low hums,
To crown fair Spring so lovely,
A gay procession comes.
With banners gaily waving,
And sunny skies o'erhead,
The fair, sweet flowers of spring time,
March on with airy tread.

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON.

How few of the great crowds of City people who daily resort to and traffic in Mincing-lane are aware that the long and still narrow thoroughfare, now filled with handsome warehouses, was once the property of the Minchuns, or Nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate-street, by virtue of their having certain tenements within the district. All that now remains as a memorial of their power and right over the neighbourhood is the name of Mincing, or, as it was written formerly, Mincheon-lane. In the immediate neighbourhood are Crutched Friars, once a monastery called the Crossed Friars, founded in 1298, and the Minories, so named from a convent of St. Clare or Minoresses, for the reception of poor ladies, founded by Blanche, Queen of Navarre, and her husband, the Earl of Lancaster, in 1293. Nothing but the names of these places in altered forms remain at the present day to remind us of their origin and charitable uses. But in regard to Mincing-lane there is another interesting point of history. Here was once a colony of strangers, chiefly Genoese, who dealt in wines and other merchandise, and probably laid the foundation of the present trade and character of the locality. These people were known as "galley-men," from the bringing their cargoes up the river in vessels worked by oars as well as sails, called galleys, a name preserved at the present time in the "Galley Key," opening into Thames-street, where these Genoese landed their goods, and where similar commodities are brought into the City now. It appears they used certain coins of silver amongst themselves and others, which were Genoese halfpence, known as "galley halfpence" by their customers in London. The use of such coins was forbidden in the thirteenth year of Henry IV., and again by Act of Parliament in the fourth year of Henry V. Under the title of "Halfpence of Genoa," it was enacted:—"That if any person brought into this realm galley halfpence, suskins, or dodkins, he should be punished as a thief; and he that took or paid such money was to forfeit an hundred shillings, one half to the King and the other to him that would sue." These coins are very rare now, but specimens may be seen in the British Museum and in the cabinets of some of our best private collectors.—*Globe.*

SHAW THE LIFE GUARDSMAN.

Of all the heroes of Waterloo, Shaw, the pugilist Life Guardsman, towers above them all. "The line of cavalry," says John Scott, "at the commencement of the engagement, was drawn up a little in the rear of the eminence on which our infantry was arrayed; they could not in this situation see much of the battle, but the shot and shells flew thickly among them, which they were compelled to sustain without moving. Nothing tries a gallant spirit more than this. Shaw was hit and wounded in the breast; his officer desired him to fall out. "Please God," said this brave fellow, "I shan't leave my colours yet." Shortly after orders came down that the cavalry should advance; the whole line moved forward to the top of the hill. Here they saw our artillerymen running from their guns, attacked by heavy masses of French dragoons. "It was agreed amongst ourselves," said a private to Scott, "that when we began to gallop, we should give three cheers, but ours was not very regular cheering, though we made noise enough." Shaw was fighting seven or eight hours, dealing destruction to all around him; at one time he was attacked by six of the French Imperial Guard, four of whom he killed, but at last fell by the remaining two. A comrade, who was by his side a great part of the day, noticed one particular cut, which is worth recording. As he was getting down the rising ground into the hollow road, a cuirassier waited and gave point at him. Shaw parried the thrust, and before the Frenchman recovered, cut him right through his brass helmet to the chin, and "his face fell off him like a bit of apple." A Life Guardsman, whose desperate wounds went quite through his body, told John Scott that he was left upon the ground within the French lines, wounded in a charge; he threw his helmet from him, for his enemies were chiefly exasperated against our heavy dragoons, by whom they had suffered so much. After some time he raised his head, two French lancers saw the movement, and galloping up to him, dropped both their weapons into his side; they left him for dead, but he still retained life, and shortly afterwards a plundering party came down from the enemy's position. They stripped the poor fellow, and several of them, who had been in England as prisoners of war, took this favourable opportunity of reading him a lecture on several political facts and principles, such as the right of the French nation to choose its own sovereign, and the perfidy and rapacity of England, whose inexhaustible gold was ever at work producing wars, and the various miseries of dissension. After the poor Life Guardsman was stripped, they sent him to the rear, but being too weak to walk, he was dragged with his feet trailing along the ground for fourteen miles, being occasionally struck by those about him, to force him to move his legs. He saw several of his fellow prisoners murdered; but the French being in full retreat as the night came on, and closely pursued by the Prussians, they at last permitted the miserable man to sink down on the dunghill of an inn, in one of the small towns through which they were at the time passing. Here he lay with blood running about him; he was awakened from a kind of doze by some one creeping down by his side. He turned his head, and saw his comrade, the famous Shaw, who could scarcely crawl to the heap, being almost cut to pieces. "Ah, my dear fellow, I'm done for!" faintly whispered the latter; but few words passed between them, and they soon dropped asleep. In the morning poor Shaw was lying dead, with his face leaning on his hand. Shaw, says Scott, carried death to every one against whom he rode; he is said to have killed a number of the cuirassiers sufficient to make a show against the list of slain furnished for any of Homer's heroes. His death was occasioned rather by the loss of blood from many cuts than the magnitude of any one; he had been riding about, fighting the whole of the day with his body streaming, and at night he died, as we have seen.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

WAVE MOTION.

In the earliest writings of the ancients we find the notion that sound is conveyed by the air. Aristotle gives expression to this notion, and the great architect Vitruvius compares the waves of sound to waves of water. But the real mechanism of wave motion was hidden from the ancients, and indeed was not made clear until the time of Newton. The central difficulty of the subject was, to distinguish between the motion of the wave itself and the motion of the particles which at any moment constitute the wave. Stand upon the sea-shore and observe the advancing rollers before they are distorted by the friction of the bottom. Every wave has a back and a front, and, if you clearly seize the image of the moving wave, you will see that every particle of water along the front of the wave is in the act of rising, while the particle along its back is in the act of sinking. The particles in front reach in succession the crest of the wave, and as soon at the crest is passed they begin to fall. They then reach the furrow or *sinus* of the wave, and can sink no farther. Immediately afterwards they become the front of the succeeding wave, rise again until they reach the crest, and then sink as before. Thus, while the waves pass onward horizontally, the individual particles are simply lifted up and down vertically. Observe a sea-fowl, or, if you are a swimmer, abandon yourself to the action of the waves; you are not carried forward, but simply rocked up and down. The propagation of a wave is the propagation of a form, and not the transference of the substance which constitutes the wave.—*From "Six Lectures on Light," by John Tyndall, L.L.D., F.R.S.*

Insurances.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

ly 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1068 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Insurances.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 " } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 " } ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ th per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, } ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ½ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 9th September, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$103.00 a $116.50
" " 28 a 32	"	115.00 a 122.50
" " 36 a 42	"	125.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.05 a 2.10
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.93 a 3.30
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 64 a 66	"	2.65 a 2.80
" 68 a 72	"	2.95 a 3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.95 a 2.70
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.60 a 2.80
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.45 a 3.40
" 40 "	"	2.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.70 a 1.85
24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.35
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.05 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.80 a 5.90
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.72 a 0.75
" Brown	"	0.63 a 0.70
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 23 inch	per yard	0.33 a 0.32
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.31 a 0.33
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.32 a 0.33
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.10 a 8.20
" Assorted	"	7.60 a 7.70
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.10 a 8.20
" Assorted	"	7.70 a 7.80
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.50 a 17.00
" SS	"	18.75 a 19.00
" S	"	20.00 a 20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	13.00 a 14.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 6	per picul	4.10 a 4.15
" Hoop	"	4.60 a 4.65
" Bar	"	4.00 a 4.05
" Small Round Rod	"	3.95 a 4.00
" Wire	"	10.50 a 11.00
LEAD	"	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.50 a 4.60
" Swedish	"	4.50 a 5.00
TIN, Malacca	per picul	34.50 a 36.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.50 a 9.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	23.50 a 25.50
QUICKSILVER	"	— —
SPELTER	"	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.00 a 15.50
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin	"	16.80 a 16.00
" Shantung	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Bengal	"	12.00 a 16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.70 a 1.95
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.00 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.75 a 4.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, White	"	1.60 a 1.55
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.60
" Nanila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	1.75 a 1.60
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.55
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.80 a 7.20
COAL, AFFOAT	per ton	— —
" English steam	"	12.75 a 13.00
" American Anthracite	"	13.75 a 14.00
" Sydney	"	10.50 a 11.00
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.40 a 4.50
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.50 a 4.85
PEPPER White	"	21.00 a 22.00
" Black	"	14.00 a 14.25
BETEL NUTS	"	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.75 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	17.00 a 18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.10 a 1.20
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	3.50 a 6.00
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.60 a 1.05
" California	"	1.95 a 2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.00
" Dk. Brown	"	3.60 a 3.00
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a 4.50
" Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.00 a 15.50
PEAS, White	"	1.95 a 2.00
" Green	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Black	"	1.45 a 1.60
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.75
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	28.00 a 37.50
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Cut	"	2.75 a 2.00
MUSKS, Dry Siam large	"	8.75 a 13.00
" " small	"	8.25 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.25 a 7.00
BEES WAX, Japan	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Hankow	"	64.00 a 65.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
				HONGKONG.	
				STEAMERS.	
Altona	K. Hore	Brit. str	1179	Chinese	
Colorado	Harris	Am. str	3000	P. M. S. S. Co	San Francisco
Dang Wee	Lord	Am. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Galley of Lorné	Robinson	Brit. str	1389	Gilman & Co	
Glendarroch	J. F. Fowler	Brit. str	954	Aug. Heard & Co	
Glenfalloch	McBain	Brit. str	2100	Gilman & Co	
Historian	Tutton	Brit. str	1350	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Indus	N. Stewart	Brit. str	2205	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Iraouaddy	Bourdon	Fren. str	3400	Messageries Maritimes	
Kinshan ‡	Gray	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang		Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1109	P. & O. S. N. Co	In dock
Oxfordshire	E. P. Jones	Brit. str	1228	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Peyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Scotland	Washburn	Brit. str	1176	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Sirius	William Lee	Brit. str	1411	Birley & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sylvia	Johannsen	Ger. str	828	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Tung Ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	600	Chinese	
United Service	Strahlendorff	Brit. str	743	Chinese	
White Cloud §		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*

§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Absalon	Ravnkilde	Dan. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Albyn's Isle	Brown	Brit. bk	450	Order	
Aldebaran	Meuck	Ger. bk	301	Siemssen & Co	
August Friedrich	J. Nielsen	Ger. bk	387	Siemssen & Co	
Americana	J. O. Franco	Brit. sh	1046	D. Lapraik & Co	
Annie Bow	Marshall	Brit. sch	250	B. Davies	
Atlantic	Gidlof	Dan. sh	576	R. S. Walker & Co	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Balnagaith	Williams	Brit. bk	383	P. M. S. S. Co	
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bg	407	Remedios & Co	
Chloris	W. Matzen	Ger. bk	428	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Christianhavn	C. S. Djorup	Dan. bk	241	John Burd & Co	
Condor	H. Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Siemssen & Co	
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bk	384	Chinese	
Dora	Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Douglas Castle	Skinner	Brit. sh	677	D. Lapraik & Co	
Falcon	J. L. Dunn	Brit. bk	793	R. S. Walker & Co	
Fingh Balaugh	O'Keefe	Brit. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Guinevere	Anthony	Brit. sh	879	Augustine Heard & Co	
Hebe	G. E. Bonde	Nor. bk	460	Chinese	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	636	Chinese	
Janet Stewart	J. Murdock	Brit. bg	202	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Johann-Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
Jylland	Dalberg	Dan. bg	268	John Burd & Co	
Kim-yeong-tay	C. Lange	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Lord of the Isles	Petrie	Brit. sch	317	Chinese	
Malvina	Kluge	Ger. bk	350	Order	
Maury	Sandrich	Ger. bk	389	Siemssen & Co	
Misti	A. Bertin	Fren. bk	432	Order	
Mount Royal	Berryman	Brit. sh	1928	Order	
Ocean	Janssen	Ger. bk	225	Eduard Schellhass & Co	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	625	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	
Preuto	N. Irgens	Ned. bk	422	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Prince Alfred	Sim	Brit. bk	258	R. S. Walker & Co	
Puritan	C. W. Doane	Am. sh	1213	Russell & Co	
Rebecca Jane	A. Newton	Brit. bg	216	Chinese	
San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
Sharperton	Dunn	Brit. bk	362	Order	
Siam	M. P. Olsen	Siam. bk	225	Chinese	
Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Brit. sh	806	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Starlight	Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Star of China	A. Morison	Brit. sh	794	D. Lapraik & Co	
Taffarette	Bourgess	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Telegraph	Burrows	Siam. bk	202	F. Degener	
Therese	C. Jensen	Ger. bk	412	Schellhass & Co	
Toowoomba	D. R. Bolt	Brit. bk	585	Order	
Vidal	Reudean	Fren. bk	538	Melchers & Co	
Wilhelm	Johannsen	Ger. bk	323	Bourgaw & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Hongkong
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H. Wayte	Yokohama
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Vladimir Bay
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Nagasaki
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	gun-boat	4	100	Capt. C. E. Buckle	on passage to N'saki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sl.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Vladimir Bay
Kestral	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Sarawak
Menace	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Melville	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bond	Shanghai
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	16	—	—	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Shanghai
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Hankow
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Hon. A. C. Littleton	Yokohama
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Foochow
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thetis	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. Le Hunte Ward	Japan
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Shanghai

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
				WHAMPOA.	
				STEAMERS.	
Amboto	L. Ansustegui	Span. str	981	Remedios & Co	
Delta	Edmonds	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	
				SAILING VESSELS.	
Arucan	Harwood	Brit. sh	788	Gilman & Co	London
Camila Cavour	Asturquia	Peru. sh	843	Order	
Chinaman	A. McKenzie	Brit. bk	667	Russell & Co	New York
Colombo	Hutcr	Brit. bk	383	Order	
Columbia	A. Chavarie	Peru. sh	996	Order	
Deerhound	James Shearer	Brit. bk	573	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	901	Order	
Psyche	Harris	Brit. bk	665	Melchers & Co